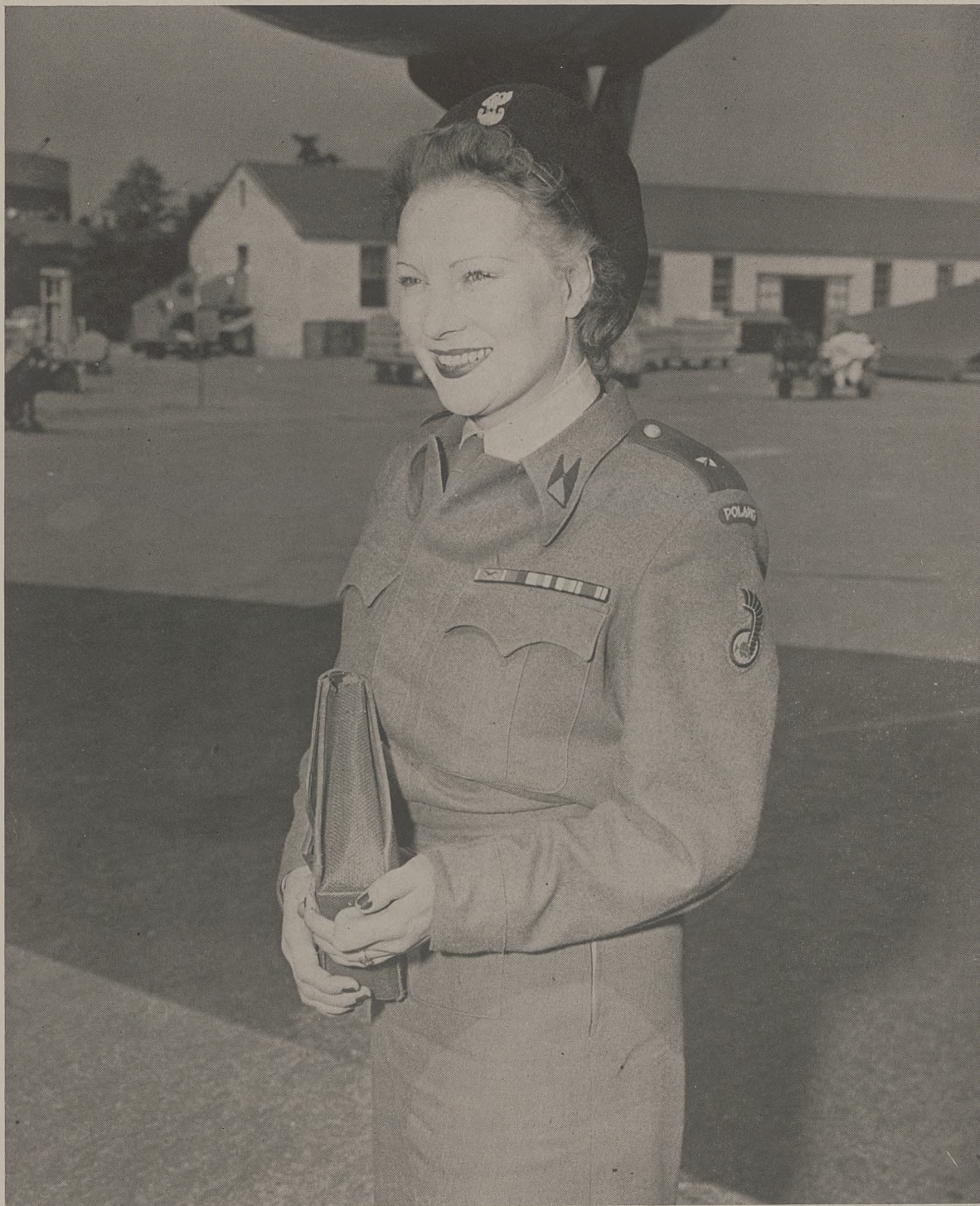


THE POLISH REVIEW

VOL. VI SEPTEMBER 26, 1946 No. 16



N. Y. Daily News Photo

Mrs. Richard Tauber, English wife of the famous tenor, now starring in the Broadway production of Franz Lehár's "Yours Is My Heart," and a celebrity in her own right—she is Diana Napier of the films—photographed in her Polish Army uniform at La Guardia Airport in New York. 2nd Lt. Diana Tauber served six years in the Polish Army with General Maczek's First Armored Division. For an interview with Mrs. Tauber, see page 5 of this number.

Polish Socialists and Workers Abroad Ask For Justice In Memorandum

Sent to the Representatives of the United Nations Participating in the Conference of Paris

THE undersigned Polish Socialist and Workers' Organizations Abroad address themselves to the representatives of countries who have participated in the Great Alliance which has victoriously triumphed over the Hitlerite and Fascist attack on the freedom of the world.

In view of the lack of freedom of speech and freedom of organization in Poland and in order to express the genuine will of our comrades at home, we wish to draw the attention of representatives of States assembled in Conference to the real position and the true needs of the Polish Nation and the Polish working masses.

Poland, although she was the first country to resist with arms the Nazi onslaught, in spite of having been, in Roosevelt's words "the inspiration of the world" in the struggle for freedom, in spite of the relatively heaviest losses suffered in the war—Poland alone of the nations who fought Hitler finds herself today in a position worse than that of some of Hitler's satellites, his former allies and comrades in arms. And yet, we were in this war the first nation in the anti-Hitlerite coalition and we were promised full freedom and equality in international relations.

The First Peace Conference will be an important milestone on the road towards the implementation of the ideals of the United Nations, if it will base itself on the principle of equal rights for all its members, a principle which excludes both the system of "zones of influence" which is being applied today, and any dictatorship within the United Nations Organization. For only an Organization based on such principles will be able to create a system of international security for all, while assuming part of the sovereign rights of individual nations, and to contribute to a peaceful development of all nations, freeing them from the burden of militarism and destroying all totalitarian and imperialistic tendencies.

Deeply convinced of the necessity of such a development of international relations as well as of the necessity of putting an end as soon as possible to the methods of imperialistic violations of the will of nations by the imposition of totalitarian governments based on a minority, — we wish to recall, that: 1.) The activities of the so-called Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, functioning against the will of the overwhelming majority of the Nation, constitute a violation of the Declaration of the 26 United Nations of January 1st, 1942, which expressly confirmed all the principles of the Atlantic Charter, including "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

Contrary to this principle, recognition was withdrawn from the Polish Government in London which, from the very beginning of the war, directed the armed effort of the Polish Nation both abroad and in the Underground Movement at home. The Provisional Government of National Unity, which has been called into existence by the Three Great Powers, bases itself on an insignificant minority of the Nation, being opposed by masses of workers and peasants as well as by the working intelligentsia. The results of the referendum, organized by the Provisional Government of National Unity on June 30th, 1946, constitute a striking proof of this state of affairs. The genuine results of this expression of the people's will show about 90% of the public opinion in the country against the hated regime. The terror of an imposed dictatorship has reduced the life of the country to an appalling condition of anarchy and fermentation, while the nation attempts desperately to secure elementary civic liberties.

IT IS IMPERATIVE TO SECURE FOR POLAND THE RIGHT OF CHOOSING SUCH GOVERNMENT AS IS DESIRED BY THE PEOPLE AND AS WILL CORRESPOND TO THE WISHES OF THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF THE POLISH NATION.

2.) The postponement for 18 months by the Provisional Government of National Unity of elections to the Polish Parliament,

constitutes a violation of the decision of Powers who had called this Government into existence, namely of the Crimea Declaration of February 12th, 1945, binding the Provisional Government to hold "free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot." This Declaration was confirmed at Potsdam in August, 1945.

The Provisional Government has not even begun to prepare for the execution of this condition laid down by the Powers who had called it into existence, as it did not introduce any of the conditions which are indispensable for the holding of free and genuine elections: freedom of speech and of the press, freedom of meetings and of social organizations, and particularly, freedom of political parties.

IF ELECTIONS IN POLAND ARE TO PUT AN END TO THE PRESENT STATE OF INSTABILITY, CHAOS AND LAWLESSNESS, IT IS IMPERATIVE TO INTRODUCE FULL CIVIC LIBERTIES BEFORE HOLDING THE ELECTIONS.

3.) The system of "licensing" political parties, leading in fact to the monopoly of a unanimous bloc of the fictitious groups which had formed the Lublin Committee from its beginning, and consequently, to the consecration of the totalitarian one-party principle, constitutes the greatest danger for the freedom of the people and the independence of the country. The attempt to legalize a genuine and independent Socialist Party under the name of the Polish Social-Democratic Party, uniting the working-class masses which during the whole war stood in the forefront of the underground struggle against the German occupation, and basing itself on the 50 years tradition of the Polish Socialist Party (P. P. S.), met with a categorical veto accompanied by police intervention as well as with the threats to treat independent Socialists like Fascists. Today even the Polish Peasant Party (headed by M. Mikolajczyk) which found it possible to adhere to the Provisional Government of National Unity on the basis of the Crimea Declaration of the Powers, is the victim of terror and violence, including even frequent murders of its leaders.

(Please turn to page 7)

THE POLISH REVIEW

Bi-Weekly Magazine

Published by The Polish Review, Inc.

Prof. Sigismund Stojowski, President

Stanislaw L. Centkiewicz, Editor.

516 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

Vol. VI — No. 16

September 26, 1946

CONTENTS

Polish Socialists and Workers Abroad Ask for Justice

The Phantom of Elections

To My Mother In Poland

Survey of Present Conditions In Poland

"My Heart Is Polish"

A Sensational Document That Speaks for Itself

The Elaborate Protection of Bierut and His "Cabinet"

The Parlostop

The Harmonious Sculpture of Maryla Lednicka

Love and Death

"Kriegsgefangenen Nr 2859"

A Monument to German Stupidity

Polish Taught in 48 Institutions of Higher Learning
in U. S.

Poznan Basilica to Honor Polish Martyrs

The Bone of Human Suffering

*Annual Subscription, Five Dollars
Single Copy, Twenty-five Cents*

THE PHANTOM OF ELECTIONS

by A. K. ADAMS

EVER HOXHA of Albania and Joseph Broz of Yugoslavia had no difficulties with elections in their respective countries. There was a single list of candidates and, no matter how many people went to the polls, a majority of at least 90 per cent was always assured as there were adequate paper supplies to produce ballots bearing the names of imported or local Communists.

Broz was consequently recognized as the legitimate ruler of the new Federal Soviet Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and is now lavishly paying back interest on the capital of confidence invested in him by the Western Powers.

Things are not so easy with Albania for the simple reason that the Albanians are neither a nation nor have they produced a modern state and are quislings who fought valiantly against the Greek Allies on the side of Italy.

Matters concerning the erstwhile Kingdom of Poland are still more complex. There, the local Comintern agent—using the alias of Bierut—decided for some profound reason, probably originating in the traditional stubbornness of the Poles, to work under a camouflage. A system of political fiction was adopted. Communism came into Poland draped in the robes of 10th century King Boleslaw the Great, pointed the King's imperial sword toward the historic frontier on the river Oder and hoisted a church banner on the Belvedere palace. A workers' party was created in place of the pre-war Communist Party of Poland and three other political parties were revived under their old-established names but with Communist executives. To comply with the Yalta decisions, two independent parties were also allowed to exist: Mikołajczyk's Polish Peasant Party and Popiel's Christian Labor Party, the latter on a fifty-fifty basis with the Communists. Two others—the National and the authentic Polish Socialist Party, both having an unbroken, 60 year old, democratic and anti-German record, were declared fascist and illegal.

When it became evident in the course of events that Great Britain and the United States did not intend to forget their modest obligations toward Poland, i.e., to see that free and unfettered elections are held, the air between Warsaw and Washington or London began to vibrate with consistently unfulfilled promises that such elections would be held.

To set the stage for this unpleasant but unavoidable event, one Polish Peasant Party branch after another was dissolved and thousands of the local party leaders were imprisoned. The precarious results of the fraudulent referendum compelled Stalin's stooges in Warsaw to intensify the terrorism and even to force the weak and subservient Mr. Popiel out of the Christian Labor Party, which now under a new chairmanship has changed into an entirely Communistic group.

Then came the British and American notes of August 20th, which although accepting the Communist imposed party-political scheme in Poland, contained a discreet warning to the effect that elections conducted without the full participation of the two above-named independent parties may lead to a withdrawal of recognition from the provisional rulers in Warsaw. Bierut unofficially rejected the notes, telling the Western powers to mind their own business, but the threat remained valid and all the more dangerous.

Squeezed into a tight corner, with the great majority of the nation against them, with underground armed units growing in size and numbers, with the Western threat hanging overhead like the sword of Damocles, the Warsaw Communists raced off to Moscow for help and

TO MY MOTHER IN POLAND

by PAWEL MOSKWA

*I know not what, beloved, I should say
In our first converse since we two did part,
Fresh verdure clothes the words within my heart,
A sparrow's clamour drives my thought away,
Charmed by the memory of a sweet embrace—
A prisoner to desire I swim in space.*

*How can I tell you, how of this persuade,
That all the charms of this seventh spring which fill
The eyes of soldier exiles, do instil
No sunlight in their hearts but deepest shade.
'Tis hard to joy in every flower that blows
When daily faith in men yet harder grows.*

*You did not teach me this in happy youth,
Not such the world to which we turned our eyes,
Therefore today I will not hide in sighs
Of suffering pathos and of strengthless sloth.
And though 'tis hard, my heart with anguish fraught,
Yet I would write as son and airman ought.*

*Remember? You said truth would never fail,
That more than all things precious on this earth
The knowledge of one's honour is most worth,
That faith would o'er the strength of arms prevail,
But know, when each day disillusion brings,
I keep the secret knowledge of those things.*

*I carried out an airman's honoured task,
Which of the air and war enfranchised me,
Although I never knew how it would be
There was no other lot that I would ask.
That proud blue uniform I made my own
By which the champions of our cause are known.*

*Yet in this darkest hour of hopeless night,
When all strength fails in face of desolation
And Endless seems the sorrow of our nation,
Another spring still fills the world with light
O tell them all there, Mother, tell our friends,
That in our airmen's hearts spring never ends. . . .*

*That though the years divide us, yet 'tis true
We are the same—so long as we are hard
And stern, always for sacrifice prepared
Of toil and blood and life—and stand by you
Faithful. . . . But now, my dear, I kiss your hand
O God watch over us and spare our land.*

Translated by K. R. Mackenzie

advice. One visit coincided with the United States and British notes.

It was clearly on Moscow's advice that talks were reopened with the peasants on the subject of a single slate of candidates, the only way to secure a comfortable and peaceful Communist victory in the elections. The Polish Peasant Party is represented in these talks by Messrs. Wycech and Kiernik, ministers in the Provisional Government. According to numerous reports, the leadership of the Polish Peasant Party is willing to compromise again as constant pressure and terror have weakened its resistance. Fortunately, however, the decisions of the leaders must be approved by the National Convention of the party and the prevailing mood among the rank and file in the PSL is anything but agreeable to the Communists and their offers.

Bearing this in mind, Bierut decided to postpone the imminent meeting of the Krajowa Rada Narodowa (provisional parliament), which was to enact the new election law.
(Please turn to page 15)

SURVEY OF PRESENT CONDITIONS IN POLAND

by ANN SU CARDWELL

IN POLAND the danger of an insurrection has reached the point where the legal Polish Government in London felt it needful to issue an appeal to the people of "the country" to refrain from any such action, to "hold out" and await the moment in international affairs when something could be accomplished. The tragic Warsaw Uprising, which took place just two years ago this time, is convincing evidence of what would happen should the Poles again attempt to free themselves without effective support from outside. But conditions in Poland are so unbearable, the Poles have been let down so disgracefully by all the Allies, that youth sees itself limited to choosing between dying in a fight for freedom or death in a Russian forced labor camp. There is a limit, you know, to what youth will endure.

Gen. Anders is reported to be the idol of the Polish people, whether young or old. They look to him to be their liberator, though they are well aware that for the present he can do nothing. They send word always that the Polish army under his command—they do not think of the "Polish" army under Zymierski as Polish—is not to return home but hold together in some way and so represent the true Poland. They are convinced that war between the Soviet Union and the West is coming and that it is not far off. That is probably true of all the Soviet-dominated peoples and is due to their wishful thinking rather than to any information they possess. Yet this is general—they *know* the present regime cannot last. They hate the Soviets as they have never in their history hated anything or any government. If it is true that the permanence of a government rests upon the consent of the governed, then certainly the puppet in Poland or any regime based upon subservience to the USSR is "temporary" in fact as well as name.

Here is an example of what happens in Poland: Comparable to the Komsomol (Communist Youth) in the USSR is the ZWM (Association of Fighting Youth) in Poland, the youth division of the communist party disguised as Polish Workers Party (PPR). After the referendum and the student troubles, both of which gave the puppets something to think about, they spent a half million zloty to set up 1,500 tents on Mokotow field and bring together some 30,000 youth from all over Poland. Decorations consisted of huge transparencies with pictures of Stalin, Zymierski, Bierut, et al. and flags of Poland and the Soviet Union. A great open-air movie from twilight to midnight showed Soviet films of the Komsomol's part in the war and in the rebuilding of a peaceful USSR. A stall displayed Soviet books and papers. There was, of course, a full program of activities for the two days—all with an undisguised Komsomol direction.

Preceding this general meeting were group meetings. From the speech of one of the Warsaw group comes this paragraph: "A year ago we had had only war service. We had not a sufficiently organized group even, we could not always trust people who came to work with us. Now the situation is completely changed. Our party schools turn out hundreds of trained party workers every month. July 5 the Bydgoszcz school gave us 121 activists, 57 of these from ZWM. July 7 our corps was increased by 43 ZWM members who finished the school at Skolomow. By the end of the month our corps of activists will be larger by at least several hundred. We shall at once have them penetrate every sphere of Polish peasant life. They will have open eyes, alert ears, ready hands. Without scruple those hands will strangle all reaction."

Several other speakers spoke in the same vein. One said that there are now 12 party schools in the provinces, the



American Red Cross photo by Lackenbach

As a long train of boxcars carrying repatriate Poles pulled slowly into the Lublin, Poland, station, Polish Red Cross workers swung into action to give medical aid, vitamins and clothing provided by the American Red Cross to the impoverished, underfed occupants. The train carried 80 of the over two million Poles who had spent seven long years of exile in Siberia. Many needed medical attention—the train was provided with but one doctor and all were dirty and weary from the 60 day trip. The last step in the processing of newly arrived repatriates is the issue of a limited amount of American Red Cross chapter-made clothing. None of the repatriates possess anything other than what they are wearing and even that they have been wearing for months. American Red Cross clothing is given to those in greatest need of available items. All distribution is handled by Polish Red Cross workers.

(Caption provided by the American Red Cross)

first one established 18 months ago, the last one 8 months since; that 5,000 agitators or activists had been trained in them, of whom one-third had been assigned to ZWM. And note this: several speakers at the general meeting or jamboree—the Polish word "zlot" was used which is the Polish Scout term for their gatherings—talked of the necessity of ZWM's taking an active part in preparing for the elections due to come in the autumn and, more important still, of the necessity of a more thorough penetration or infiltration into youth organizations, such as the Scouts, and the Polish teaching personnel, which, according to one of the young women, "continues to be filled with reactionary fascist elements..." Those present at the meetings were informed that 65% of the newly recruited police (ORMO) belonged to ZWM.

The schools have been taken over to serve communist ideology. As in the Soviet Union words no longer have the meaning we of the West, and that includes Poles, gave them. Polish literature is being edited, not excepting Mickiewicz, to serve Soviet ends. The Polish classics, say the "editors," were all right for their day but of

(Please turn to page 14)

"MY HEART IS POLISH"

An Interview with Mrs. Richard Tauber

by HALINA CHYBOWSKA

IF ANYONE had told Diana Tauber back in 1939 that the end of World War II would find her a 2nd lieutenant in the Polish Army—the only British woman in the history of that army—and speaking excellent Polish to boot, she would probably have shaken her pretty head in disbelief. And yet today, Mrs. Tauber, known to movie goers as Diana Napier, the Alexander Korda star who played important roles in such pictures as *Catherine the Great*, *La Vie Boheme*, *The Private Life of Don Juan* and many others in England, Italy and France, says, "My passport is British, my heart is Polish and I'm married to an Austrian." The Austrian is the celebrated tenor, conductor and composer, Richard Tauber, with whom she has appeared in a number of films.

How did this strange story come to pass? It all began in 1940 when the Taubers arrived in England from South Africa, where Mr. Tauber had just concluded a concert tour. Mrs. Tauber thought she would like to do war work and spoke about it to Lt. Col. Victor Cazalet, the British liaison officer to the Polish Army who was later killed in the airplane crash off Gibraltar that took the life of General Władysław Sikorski. As she had a fluent command of German and French, Cazalet suggested she might be useful in dealing with the Poles, who were streaming into Great Britain by the thousands after the fall of France to organize for the third time an army determined to defeat the Germans. But perhaps nothing would have come of the suggestion if Mr. Tauber hadn't presented an ambulance to the Poles. The presentation was made in London and the problem arose of getting the ambulance to the Polish forces in Scotland. So Mrs. Tauber, who besides being a gifted actress and an accomplished poet, is no mean chauffeur, drove the ambulance to a "tiny one-eyed village" in Scotland. And before she knew it, Diana Tauber was a member of the Polish Army—a status she was to retain for the next six years.

The first three years of her service were in Scotland. In no time at all this charming young woman of boundless energy had set up the First Polish Armored Division Welfare for soldiers. Then she organized a column of 35 ambulances and recruited girl volunteers from Canada, England and America to staff them. Her husband likewise contributed generously to the Polish cause. In addition to the ambulance, Mr. Tauber presented the first operating theatre to the Poles and donated radios, games and equipment to the soldiers. He also gave three big concerts to raise funds for the Polish Army.

When her division—the First Armored Division commanded by General Stanisław Maczek—was sent to France to take part in the fiercest and bloodiest fights on the Western front, Mrs. Tauber spent six months trying to go over with it. She pulled every string she could think of, and in the end she won, joining her boys in Holland and crossing the Rhine with them just after Easter 1945. As a welfare officer it was her job to drive a jeep to the advanced dressing stations during action and see what she could do to make the wounded more comfortable. For

her heroism she was awarded the Cross of Merit with Swords, which is given to officers in the field of action. She also had to keep track of the hospitals to which the boys were sent, provide Polish newspapers and books for her regiments, and try to take care of any request made by the wounded.

"They used to write and ask for the funniest things," she recalls. But there was one request above all others that she cannot forget. He was a young Polish boy who had lost both arms, both legs and his eyesight in action. Diana—that was what all the Poles endearingly called her—asked him if he had any request. Request? Yes, I have—Poland. It was as simple and as profound as that. It was seeing such a spirit all about her that made Diana Tauber wish passionately for a free Poland to which all these fine Poles might return.

But V-E Day did not bring freedom to the Poles. "The Poles are the only nation that hasn't had a V Day," she says. "All the Polish soldiers, sailors and fliers who fought for the freedom of Poland have fought in vain."

Thus, Diana Tauber, who had now advanced from a private to a 2nd lieutenant, became a liaison welfare officer working with Polish displaced persons in the British zone. Her duties were as myriad as the problems besetting these unfortunate homeless people. One day she brought the baby of a Polish peasant woman into the world in a truck. The next she had to arrange a Roman Catholic funeral, going 70 kilometers to get a priest, to bury a Polish boy who had been run over during the evacuation. She organized a travelling theatre for the entertainment of displaced persons, the Polish Army and ex-prisoners of war, and the actors themselves asked if they might call it the Diana Tauber Theatre. She got together an orchestra of former prisoners of war, procured all the instruments and arranged a tour of the British zone for them. In a forced labor camp she discovered 22-year-old Basia Rudzka with a voice like Lotte Lehmann's and she has interested a London agent in the girl.

Because of her extensive work among displaced persons, Mrs. Tauber's name has become a byword among them and she frequently had political refugees, who escaped from Poland, come to her on the recommendation of repatriated Poles. "I got my information straight from the horse's mouth. There is no freedom whatsoever in Poland today. There is an enormous black market. If you have the money, you can buy everything you want; if you don't have the money, you starve."

A poignant illustration is the case of the ten year old little boy who travelled all the way from Poland to the British zone in Germany clutching a card bearing Mrs. Tauber's name, to find his father who he heard was in Germany. His mother had died of tuberculosis and his uncle with whom he had lived, had been murdered at the Dachau concentration camp. Mrs. Tauber spent weeks tracing the father and finally learned he had been a Polish soldier and had been repatriated
(Please turn to page 15)



This Polish displaced person holds the baby Mrs. Tauber helped her bring into the world.

A SENSATIONAL DOCUMENT THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Zobowiązanie

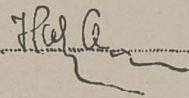
Ja
zobowiązuję się przed Woj. Urz. Bezp. Publ. w Krakowie, nie mówić nikomu o tym, co widziałem i sly-
szałem w więzieniu podczas mego pobytu, również o osobach, które tu widziałem, o porządku przesłuchania
w czasie śledztwa. Wszystko to będę trzymał w ścisłej tajemnicy nawet przed bliskimi i rodziną.

W razie naruszenia powyższego zobowiązania będę pociągnięty do odpowiedzialności sądowej przez
W. U. B. P. w Krakowie.

O przyjęciu powyższego do wiadomości stwierdzam własnoręcznym podpisem,

Kraków, dnia 1945 r.,

podpis

Zobowiązanie odebrał 

Drukarnia Narodowa w Krakowie — 1033.

PLEDGE

I.....give my word to the
Provincial Office of Public Security in Cracow
that I shall not tell anyone what I saw and
heard during my stay in prison, that I shall not
speak about the persons I saw there nor about
the order of questioning during the examination.
I shall keep all this strictly secret even from
those close to me and from my family.
In the event of my violation of the above pledge
I shall be prosecuted by the Provincial Office of
Public Security in Cracow.
I testify that I have agreed to the foregoing by
affixing my signature.

Cracow, dated.....1945.

Signature.....

Pledge received by.....

Original text and translation of the pledge all prisoners must sign in present-day Poland before they can be released from prison. The Public Security in Poland is a Polish branch of the NKVD. Its methods are those of the Gestapo and the NKVD.

The Elaborate Protection of Bierut and His "Cabinet"

THERE exists in Poland today a separate bureau for Government protection which is under the personal control of Stanisław Radkiewicz, head of the Security Police. This bureau's function is to protect "President" Bierut and the members of the "Cabinet."

Bierut's protection is headed by Soviet Colonel Lebyedev. It is three-fold:

(1) "Officer protection" composed of six officers in addition to Lebyedev: Capt. Ringer, Capt. Kwiatkowski, Capt. Czykowski, Lt. Baran, Lt. Floriański and Lt. Guzeł.

(2) "The Internal Security Corps Protective Motorized Regiment." This regiment, commanded by Capt. Swietlik (brother of the present head of the Central Committee of Political Education of Zymierski's Army), consists of motorcyclists who make up Bierut's permanent escort on all his trips. The soldiers of this regiment also do inside and outside guard duty in the Belvedere (the Polish White House). Capt. Swietlik likewise has charge of the Presidential automobile fleet, composed of 12 personal cars (the Polish "President" has recently been presented by Stalin with two magnificent limousines of Soviet make).

(3) "Civilian protection," at present headed by the former confidant of the Warsaw Intelligence Bureau—Michał Górski. "Civilian protection" personnel does not figure among the functionaries of the Warsaw Security Police and is composed of 5 "fives" (5 agents constitute a "five"). Two of the "fives" are so-called "engineers," or well dressed agents who make a good impression and speak foreign languages. These agents accompany Bierut during all his official appearances at which there are foreign guests. They also accompany Bierut on his trips abroad, for the moment only to Moscow. Soon, however, Bierut is scheduled to go to Belgrade to return Tito's visit to Warsaw.

The "fives" are headed by Leon Cichosz, Jan Domański (leaders of the representative "fives") and Roman Zapala, Leon Wajntraub, Mieczysław Kalita.

When Bierut went to a polling place to cast his vote

during the referendum, there were mobilized in addition to the "civilian protection" several score agents of the Security Police who doubled as "voters." Despite these precautions Bierut was urged to go to the polls a few minutes after 6 A. M.!

There are also four women among the agents of Bierut's "civilian protection:" Natalia Krowaczewska, Ludwika Idasiak, Lena Kirszenbaum and Zofia Gomulińska.

Control over the entire protection department rests in the hands of Major Ajzen of the general staff of the Corps of Internal Security.

The protection headquarters are located in a separate building at 22 Wilcza Street in Warsaw. This building is linked by special telephone wires to the private home of Radkiewicz, to the Belvedere and to the chief command of the Security Ministry. Although Ajzen is a subordinate of General Kieniewicz, head of the Corps of Internal Security, he is directly and solely responsible to Radkiewicz.

The staff of the protection is composed of six sections: informational, precautionary, registration, technical, personal, economic.

In these sections are employed 39 officers, 17 non-coms and 32 civilian officials and functionaries. They are all on the payroll of the Corps of Internal Security. The protection has at its disposal almost 200 civilian agents detailed from the Warsaw municipal Security Office and a so-called "protective" company of the Corps of Internal Security.

According to protocol, each Minister should be assigned a maximum of two or three protective agents. But that many take care only of the few non-Communists in the government. Eleven agents constantly guard Minc, 15 "protect" Gomułka, 4 Rzymowski and 6 Modzelewski.

Zymierski's protection like that of Bierut, is composed not only of civilian agents, but also of special officers of the Central Information Bureau of the Polish Army. These officers are: 2nd Lt. Jakubczyk, 2nd Lt. Fruchter,

(Please turn to page 15)

THE PARLOSTOP

by WACLAW SOLSKI

GONDRULAS the Dictator recently received a number of inventors in special audience. Gondrulas is very fond of new inventions, but only those of a practical nature, which are capable of adding to the glory of Gondrulas and Gondrulia.

Now one of these inventors brought with him a medium-sized box which rather looked like a wireless set, and claimed that his apparatus could swallow sound waves. When a button was pressed, the parlostop, — for that was the name of the contrivance, — would begin to work, and if anyone was talking or shouting, his voice would become quite inaudible.

"I have long dreamt of such a contraption," said Gondrulas. "I'll test it this very day at the meeting of the Ministerial Council. If it works as you say, you'll be awarded the Order of the Long Knife; if not, you'll be condemned to death in double-quick time. And now, good day, and thanks for bearing me in mind."

At the meeting of the Ministerial Council a speech was delivered by the Minister of Admiration and Delight. This new Ministry had been created only a week previously. Gondrulas had come to the conclusion that his subjects admired him too little, and were not sufficiently delighted by him, wherefore he deemed it necessary to draw up a three years' plan with regard to this. The Minister, like every Minister, began by expounding the principles forming the basis of everything which would have to have a basis. At the moment when the orator had reached point nine, Gondrulas started the parlostop and discovered that the apparatus worked. Point nine and the following ones failed to emerge from the Minister's throat. Or if they did emerge from it, nobody heard them. The Minister fingered his Adam's apple, flushed and sweated, but nothing happened, nothing whatever. It was just like a movie when something goes wrong with a talking film and the actors move their lips without uttering a sound.

"Well, well, my clever friend!" exclaimed Gondrulas, switching off the apparatus, "you never expected that to happen, I'll wager. Why, nobody could hear you, not even if you were to burst. And now I'll show you gentlemen another trick. I call upon the Minister of Finance to hold forth."

The Minister of Finance heaved a sigh and proceeded to expound the ideas which he intended to adopt as the basis of everything that would have to have a basis. Gondrulas began to press the button, but by fits and starts; he pressed and then released it again. The result was that the speech of the Minister of Finance sounded likelike this:

"Beee . . . beee . . . beee . . . immediately. Meee . . . meee . . . me . . . in all probability. Piii . . . pii . . . piii . . . is confirmed by the appropriate statistics."

The Minister spoke about inflation and deflation, as well as about the taxation of persons without children, but all that reached his listeners were a few words and

some noises which resembled the lowing of a cow. This put the dictator in such a good temper that he fairly held his sides with laughter. One of the Ministers, anxious to ape the dictator, laughed so much that he fell out of his chair, while another rolled about under the table.

Shortly afterwards the inventor was awarded the Order of the Long Knife, and the day after that his head was chopped off, to be on the safe side, in case he devised a second parlostop for the enemies of Gondrulia. When Gondrulas had made quite certain that the inventor had taken his secret with him to the grave, he set about a scheme of large-scale reforms.

"The enemies of Gondrulia," he said to his Ministers, "criticize me adversely for having dispensed with Parliament. They are mighty pleased with themselves because they still cling to the left, the right and the center, whereas in Gondrulia we have no Parliament. I have decided to do them out of this argument, and I therefore decree an announcement in the press that Gondrulia will also have a Parliament, and I don't suppose that it'll be any worse than the others. Well, gentlemen, that's all for now, and I wish you a very good day."

The following month there was a solemn opening of Parliament. Gondrulas himself directed the proceedings. He likewise delivered an inaugural speech in which he emphasized the benefits to be derived from the combination of politics with up-to-date technical achievements. After having delivered his speech, Gondrulas sat down on the rostrum and put his finger on the switch of the parlostop. And when any speech failed to meet with his complete approval, he started the apparatus working.

The Parliament of Gondrulia now has daily sessions, at which various matters form the subject of enquiry and debate. As a rule they do not last very long, as the deputies have already become quite expert. For the most part, they never open their mouths, and indeed why should they? Instead, they utilize other arguments. Yesterday, for instance, an individual with a long, thin neck mounted the rostrum. He shook his head several times, raised his hand to indicate his exasperation, and then shook his fist at the parties of the right and left. And when he sat down, everyone realized that he had expressed the views of the moderates. He was followed by a testy, bull-necked gentleman who exhibited some specimens, consisting of dried mud, stones of various sizes and some mouldy potatoes. He made a low bow to the parties on the right, and then began to pelt the other deputies with mud or mouldy potatoes, as the case may be, while at some of them he threw stones. Nor did he miss any of his targets, as he had practised for three weeks beforehand. And here again, everyone understood exactly what the speaker intended to convey.

And now everything is perfectly all right. The discussions proceed smoothly, without any uproar or scenes of violence.

And everyone is thoroughly satisfied.

POLISH SOCIALISTS AND WORKERS ABROAD ASK FOR JUSTICE

(Continued from page 2)

In the course of the referendum of June 30th, 1946, the Polish Peasant Party, the only independent one amongst the legally active parties, was denied the participation in the electoral control commissions in nearly all the constituencies, a fact which assured full possibilities for the falsification of public opinion. The prohibition of the existence and activities of a genuine Socialist Party, as well as the gradual destruction and paralysis of the Polish Peasant Party which had, in order to

achieve a limited right of political existence, accepted all possible concessions and is collaborating with the imposed regime—result in an inflammation of internal conditions leading to a civil war towards which the present regime is driving the country and the Nation.

IT IS THEREFORE IMPERATIVE TO IMPLEMENT FULL FREEDOM FOR ALL POLITICAL, TRADE-UNION, CO-OPERATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR ALL DEMO-

(Please turn to page 14)

THE HARMONIOUS SCULPTURE OF MARYLA LEDNICKA

by HELENGOODWIN



Mrs. Cameron Clark. White Italian marble by Maryla Lednicka.

MARYLA Lednicka, the noted Polish sculptor, has the rare distinction of being regarded as a fine artist in whatever country she happens to reside. France, where she studied under the great Emile Antoine Bourdelle and where she has been a member of the

the interior of one of the old churches of Volhynia or Podolia where it would have received the patina of centuries. Her *Black Angel* has something of the pose of Assyrian sculpture while its profile and head are of a truly remarkable purity and beauty . . .

L'Amour d'Art described her as a "sculptress who combines grace with force and elegance with sobriety."

Upon another occasion the Paris *Eclair* had this to say: "But it is above all Polish sculpture which is very well represented at the Musée Crillon. First place is due incontestably to Mme. Lednicka whose works are much more productions of the mind than of the tool. Each of her pieces on exhibit is a deeply thought out work which resembles nothing known. It is this which stamps Mme. Lednicka's art with a seal of exceptional originality and beauty. This great artist excels above all in sculptures in wood, from which one divines at first glance, a prodigious talent and a soul of rare sensitivity."

When Lednicka settled in Italy in the 1920's, she continued to exhibit in Poland, France and Belgium. Her Italian period was most productive. She had annual showings of her work, exhibiting at the International Biennale in Venice and at the Padua International Exhibition of Religious Art—where she received a gold medal for her *Saint Francis* and her *Angelus*.

The statue of St. Francis is in the Museum of the City of Forli, Italy. An *Angel* in black wood is in the Gualini Museum in Turin. Lednicka has also executed a fountain in black granite which is in the Milan branch of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, a bronze bust of the Crown Princess Marie José of Piedmont for one of the salons of the S. S. Conte di Savoia, Caryatids in stone for the Food Building at the National Fair in Milan, and numerous other public works, including fountains and garden decorations. Many prominent Italians have sat for busts by Lednicka who invariably strives to establish a mood of collaboration between the sitter and



Madonna in wood by Maryla Lednicka.

sculpture . . . The love which this sculptress demonstrates for the defining of planes and volumes, the subordination of every constructive scheme to the physical and emotional character of the subjects treated—are additional proof of her attitude toward esthetic interpretation and a manifest expression of her creative will."

Shortly after her arrival in the United States, Lednicka became recognized as an outstanding sculptor. She has had two New York one-man shows, one at the Wildenstein Galleries in 1934 and another at the Julien Levy Galleries in 1938. Her sculpture has also been exhibited at the Brooklyn Museum, at the Institute of Modern Art in Boston and at the Museum of Fine Arts in Dayton, Ohio.

Lednicka's American debut in 1934 evoked unanimous acclaim. The *New York Times* wrote: "The pieces are effectively displayed and reveal a talent of unquestionable authenticity . . . Mme. Lednicka has established a plastic speech of her own, which attains its most eloquent expression in the life-size standing bronze figure,

herself. By creating an atmosphere of reciprocal interest and congeniality, she puts the sitter at his ease, which produces rewarding results in the shape of a more interesting portrait.

A measure of her tremendous success in Italy are the many favorable notices about her work which appeared in the Italian press. As the art critic, Carlo Carrà pointed out in 1926, "marble and wood are not mediums which women with their capricious sensibility find easy to handle. Hence most sculptresses confine themselves to modelling in clay and then send their models to be cast. These artists can hardly be called sculptors in the exact meaning of the word." Lednicka works for the most part directly in her medium, wood and marble being her preferred materials. "Notice the way she knows how to hew wood and to chisel marble," Carrà remarked. "Her material is treated with a good professional conscience and she knows all the resources of the art of

Adolescent."

The *New York World-Telegram's* opinion was another typical reaction:

"Lednicka will be a new name for even the congenital habitues of the local art emporia. But it is one they will do well to remember. The first exhibition of her sculptures opened this week at the Wildenstein Galleries, there to remain throughout the month . . . In the show are several studies of angels which are marvels of subtle modelling, figures which are poignant and tender, yet devoid of cloying sweetness. There are large pieces and tiny ones, but even in the smallest it is obvious that the sculptress approached her task with a certain largeness of view."

In this country, too, Lednicka has executed a number of public works. She has done a head of Paul Kochanski, the great Polish violinist, for the Juilliard School of Music in New York, a plaque of Colonel House for Yale University, a life-size statue of St. Anthony in limestone which is in Peapeck, N. J., the *Spirit of Meditation* in wood, which is the property of the Newark Museum of Fine Arts, a statue of St. Bernard for the St. Bernard School in New Jersey.

In 1944 a bas-relief of Father Piotr Skarga, the famous 16th century Polish orator, carved in French walnut, was presented by Lednicka to Fordham University as her contribution to Ford-



Madonna and Child. Sculpture in wood for the Church of Resurrection in New York by Maryla Lednicka.

THE HARMONIOUS SCULPTURE OF MARYLA LEDNICKA

(Continued from page 9)

ham's efforts to keep alive the spirit of the Polish universities which were closed by the war. The bas-relief hangs in the Lublin Room of Fordham's Keating Hall.

Among the luminaries of the theatrical and social world who have sat for portraits by Lednicka in America were Lawrence Tibbett, John Brynner, Arthur Davis, Mrs. Francis Gibbs, Mrs. Thornton Wilson and Mrs. Cameron Clark. Lucrezia Bori's expressive hands have also been sculptured by the Polish artist.

Lednicka's latest work is a *Madonna and Child* in wood executed for the Church of Resurrection in New York, and at present she is working on a project for a garden



Caryatids in stone for the Building of Food at the National Fair in Milan by Maryla Lednicka.

statue to be executed in limestone for one of the most beautiful houses in Southampton, Long Island.

Lednicka has always been interested in religious sculpture. She explains her predilection on spiritual grounds: "Religious themes lend themselves to the evocation of an atmosphere of deep concentration and by their very nature are removed from the commonplace."

As far as her artistic plans for the future are con-



Bas-relief in wood for the Italian ship *Vittoria* by Maryla Lednicka.

cerned, Lednicka would like to work with architects, for she feels that sculpture and architecture form such a harmonious union that they really should complement each other rather than be treated as separate mediums of artistic expression.

LOVE AND DEATH

by JAN LECHON

*You seek to know my life's essential theme? —
I answer: Love and Death are both supreme.
Love's eyes are blue, but Death's deep eyes are dark;
These are the twain that fire me with their spark.*

*Through skies unstar'd, across the black night cast,
They ride the interplanetary blast, —
That whirlwind whose great tides our lives enmesh
In endless grief of soul and joy of flesh.*

*Our days are ground in querns and sifted deep;
We dig in life for truth, with mine-shafts steep.
And find one changeless moral for our breath:
That Death in Love take refuge, Love in Death.*

Tr. by Watson Kirkconnell

“KRIEGSGEFANGENEN NR 2859”

by CAPTAIN HENRY NAGORKA

THE soldier's bayonet glistened in the street light as he paced along outside the barbed-wire. Inside the enclosure, I moved quickly from the shadow of the barracks and melted into the crossbars of the locked gate.

When the guard came back, I remained motionless, but he saw me close to the wire—in a forbidden area.

“Hey—guard,” my voice came out in a hoarse whisper. I wasn't sure of him.

There was no change in the clanking step. Then he looked furtively around and said, “Watch it. The Sergeant may come.”

“Listen,” I decided to risk it, “can you let me out for an hour—or just a few minutes? You know I'll still be inside the outer fences. I want to see a friend.”

The guard turned full face.

“You see a friend . . . and me see the firing squad, eh?”

“No—hell no—nobody can see in this darkness. I'll be back in plenty of time before you go off.”

The guard didn't bluster. He didn't grab for the rifle on his back. Instead, he seemed to defend his attitude. A few more sentences, another quick look around, and he slipped the key into the lock. The gate inched open letting me slip out into the darkness.

I almost ran to the barrack where the Polish prisoners had gone. One of them was waiting at the door. He

nodded a greeting and led the way to an inner sanctum. There, after I threw off my shoulder covering and straightened up, I couldn't help grinning at the surprise on the faces of the Poles.

“But Captain, Sir! It is foolhardy to come in full uniform!” Their faces became grim.

“Change in tactics,” I answered without elaboration, “now let's drop it and get down to business. Listen to this and remember it.”

The time was short—the sentry was due off within the hour—we talked fast. The last details of the plan were already settled when our lookout popped in to warn that the change of guard was only five posts away.

“It looks perfect,” I said, throwing on my wrap, “but can you trust your ‘go-between’ to obtain the currency?”

“Absolutely,” answered the Pole, “and were he to fail, we have other friends here.”

On the way out I stopped at the barrack door—no Germans in sight except the sentry. He was nervous. He had already opened the gate before I reached it.

Back inside I went—and the soldier of the Third Reich hastily locked the gate behind me. For a split second the whole evening seemed unreal.

“Gute Nacht,” I said gratefully, “Und danke sehr.”

“Dobranoc Panie Kapitanie,” whispered the sentry in his native Polish.

A MONUMENT TO GERMAN STUPIDITY

The True Story of “Tanner” Sikorski

AN advertisement which appeared in the German-published *Goniec Krakowski* in Cracow in June 1940 created a great sensation at the time. The ad read as follows:

“Specialist, Władysław Sikorski, tans the hides of wild animals—specialty *ueberalleses*, 34 Veit Stoss Strasse, Cracow.”

It goes without saying that the entire edition of the *Goniec* was immediately sold out. The incident provided a bright moment for the Poles who did not have too much cause for rejoicing at a time when the military situation on all fronts looked pretty hopeless. The Gestapo immediately entered the case, but it learned nothing. “Veit Stoss” Street did not even have a No. 34 and there was no possibility of tracking down the daredevil who had inserted the ad.

But this was not the end of the whole affair. As the *Dziennik Zachodni* recently revealed in its Sunday supplement, there was a German *Landkommissar* of Myślenice who with the typical stupidity of a bureaucrat who doesn't understand political jokes, ordered an investigation for an entirely different reason: He found out that no Władysław Sikorski was listed among the licensed tanners. So, on June 18, 1940, he wrote the *Bewirtschaftungs-*

stelle fuer Leder u. Pelze (The Economic Office of Leathers and Hides) for the Government General in Cracow, asking whether one Władysław Sikorski had permission to tan hides. The *Bewirtschaftungsstelle* concluded that there was someone who was evading the control of the leather authorities and replied that Władysław Sikorski did not have such permission.

For daring to advertise when he didn't even have a tanning license, the *Bewirtschaftungsstelle* also issued an official order to close Władysław Sikorski's business after previously checking to see whether by any chance he did not buy a consignment of hides after March 21, 1940. From Myślenice all files on the case were sent to Cracow so that the *Stadthauptman* could look up Sikorski, bring him to court for illegal tanning of hides and close his business.

After a two-year search, the *Stadthauptman* reported that there was no Władysław Sikorski in Cracow. The files, with the notation *unbekannt* (unknown) were placed in the archives, thus erecting a fitting monument to the slow-witted Germans who did not even realize that the specialist in tanning hides was none other than General Władysław Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, who was tanning the hides of the Germans, the *ueberalleses*.

Entrance to the Cemetery of the Defenders of Lwow. A centuries-old Polish city, Lwow was ceded to Soviet Russia by the Yalta Conferencees without consulting the Polish people. Poland has never sanctioned this gross act of injustice and is awaiting the return of the city that bears the motto "Semper Fidelis" in its coat-of-arms.



POLISH TAUGHT IN FORTY-EIGHT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN THE U. S.

Compiled by Rev. F. Bolek and Prof. A. P. Coleman

AT THE present time, Polish is taught in forty-eight (48) institutions of higher learning in the United States, including:

Fourteen (14) Universities: American University, Washington, D. C.; California, University of, Berkeley, Calif.; Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.; Columbia University, New York City; De Paul University, Chicago, Ill.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.; Michigan, University of, Extension, Detroit, Mich.; Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Notre Dame, University of, South Bend, Ind.; Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.; Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif.; Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.; Wisconsin, University of, Extension, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ten (10) Colleges: Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.; King's College (to be opened in 1946), Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marywood College, Scranton, Pa.; Misericordia College, Dallas, Pa.; St. Francis College, Burlington, Wis.; St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, Mich.; San Diego College, San Diego, Calif.; Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Two (2) Junior Colleges: Alliance Junior College, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; Bucknell University Junior College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Also, in 14 American public high schools in the following cities: Chicago, Ill. (6 high schools); Bridgeport, Conn.; Chicopee, Mass.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Toledo, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis. (2 high schools); Hamtramck, Mich.; (To be taught in Newport Twp. High School, Wanamie, Pa., in 1946).

Nine (9) Theological Seminaries: Immaculate Conception Seminary, Darlington, p. o., Ramsey, N. J.; St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.; St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Cyril & Methodius Seminary, Orchard Lake, Mich.; St. Francis

Seminary, St. Francis, Wis.; St. Hyacinth Theological Seminary, Granby, Mass.; St. John Cantius Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.; St. Mary's of the Angels Seminary, Green Bay, Wis.; St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill.

Two (2) Philosophical Seminaries: Philosophical Seminary, Darlington, p. o., Ramsey, N. J.; Philosophical Seminary, Ellicott City, Md.

Five (5) Teachers' Training Schools: Normal School, 3800 Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Felician Sisters); Presentation Junior College, Plymouth, Mich. (Felician Sisters); Teachers' Training Institute, Lodi, N. J. (Felician Sisters); Training School for Teachers, 7432 Talcott Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Sisters of the Resurrection); Training School for Teachers, Mount Alvernia, Reading, Pa. (Bernardine Sisters).

Two (2) Nurses Training Schools: Nurses School, 1120 N. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill. (Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth); Nursing School, Mouth Alvernia, Reading, Pa. (Bernardine Sisters).

Four (4) Minor Seminaries (equivalent to high school and junior college): Sacred Heart Seminary, Detroit, Mich.; Seminary of the Felician Sisters for Girls, Detroit, Mich.; St. Francis Seminary, St. Francis, Wis.; The Quingley Preparatory Seminary, 103 East Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.

POLISH IS TAUGHT IN:

48 Institutions of higher learning; students approximately	2,000
65 Parochial high schools; students approximately	10,000
14 Public high schools; students approximately	1,000
567 Parochial grade schools; students approximately	170,000
Total number of Americans studying Polish.....	183,000

POZNAN BASILICA TO HONOR POLISH MARTYRS

WORK connected with the building of a basilica to be a monument to all the martyrs of the Polish nation will soon begin in Poznan.

The church-monument will be dedicated, according to canon law, to those Polish martyrs, who have been canonized and officially elevated to the altars. In a spiritual way, however, it will also embrace those multitudes of Polish martyrs whose names are not in the Church calendar, but who nevertheless gave their lives for their Faith and Country. Among them are scores of thousands of heroes of the Faith and of Poland, who have been murdered in concentration camps. Relics of Polish Saints and ashes of the murdered will be placed in the basilica.

The basilica will be built in Poznan, which, next to Warsaw, suffered most at the hands of the invader. It will stand in the vicinity of Fort VII, where thousands of Poles were murdered by the Nazis. The earth in many places there is still of a dark brown color, having been saturated with Polish blood.

The construction of the basilica is under the management of the Pallottine Fathers, and the protection of August Cardinal Hlond and the Most Rev. W. Dymek, Metropolitan of Poznan. A book containing the names and short biography of the Poles who were murdered for their Faith and Country will be placed in the fireproof archives of the basilica. The whole Polish nation is giving its penny contributions and is sending the names of its beloved ones, who were murdered by godless totalitarianism.

The Building Committee, located in Poznan, at 29 Wolsztynska Street, has issued a proclamation, which says in part: "The times in which we begin the building



This Heart of Jesus Monument in Poznan was one of the first statues to be torn down by the Germans after their invasion of Poland in 1939. Having severed the bronze figure from its base, they tore out its gold heart, chained the statue to a truck and dragged it through the streets of the city. The statue was hauled to the city dump and abandoned there. When the dump was transformed into a flower-bedecked altar by the faithful of Poznan, German authorities built a high fence around the statue, making access to it impossible.

of this historic church are not very appropriate for this. We are still in a very difficult situation. Yet, when the whole community gives its aid, the weight will not be too great. On the other hand, the work will be the more agreeable to God, because it arose in difficult times from our misery and sweat. Adding our gift, we will perhaps contribute to the end that the blood of the Polish martyrs, crying to God from the church-monument, will obtain by its supplications a New, Reborn, Great and Heroic Poland."

(IC)

THE BONE OF HUMAN SUFFERING

"FLYING over Warsaw I saw more terrible destruction, and I said, 'This is Cologne over again.' But it wasn't. Warsaw is the most completely destroyed city of Europe.

"The bombing of Warsaw in 1939 announced to the world that war had come again, but little damage was done to the city. The insurrection in 1944 that led to sixty-three days of bitter street fighting added greatly to the destruction. But it was in reprisal for the insurrection, after it had failed, that the Germans systematically, section by section, destroyed the entire city.

"Today Warsaw is amazingly full of life. People have poured back, and wherever amid the ruins something of a room could be contrived, there is a home. Street vendors sell anything from strawberries to brassieres at

the curb. One hundred and fifty thousand trade unionists are giving free labor to clearing the city, university students are cleaning streets, planting trees and public gardens. Warsaw has refused to die.

"As with Warsaw, so with Poland. Six million of her people were killed in battle or by deliberate killing. Four million more were deported to Germany and Russia. There are a million orphans. Almost two million have no roof for shelter. Total stocks of food yield an average intake of only 1,300 calories a day, and two million children are in serious need of food, clothing and care. In Poland you are very close to the bone of human suffering."

(From a report by Maurice Webb, member of the Society of Friends in Durban, South Africa, who served the British Friends Relief Service as a traveling commissioner to study famine conditions in Europe.)

POLISH SOCIALISTS AND WORKERS ABROAD ASK FOR JUSTICE

(Continued from page 7)

CRATIC AND ANTI-NAZI GROUPINGS, — THAT FREEDOM THAT WAS GUARANTEED TO THE POLISH PEOPLE BY THE THREE GREAT POWERS.

4.) By the decision of the Three Great Powers in Yalta, the Polish Nation has been expelled from half of its State territory back to the Rivers Bug and San and has been compressed within the space which now remains under the administration of the Provisional Government of National Unity. This decision had been taken without the Polish Nation being asked its consent and it took away from Poland irreplaceable cultural centers built up through the centuries. So far the Polish Nation has not even gained the certainty that the territories which have been separated from the German Reich and handed over to the Polish administration by the decision of the Three Powers at Potsdam, will definitely form part of the Polish State. Polish peasants and workers who came to these territories after having lost everything in their former homes in the Eastern territories, have found a country laid waste by war. While they attempt to transform it into a productive land through their toil and efforts, they are being once again threatened by a German revanche, incited by imperialistic intrigues.

QUITE APART FROM THE PROBLEM OF THE EASTERN FRONTIER WHOSE LASTING AND JUST SOLUTION CAN BE FOUND ONLY IN FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING WITH A DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED REPRESENTATION OF POLAND, IT IS IMPERATIVE TO SETTLE DEFINITELY AND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE POLAND'S WESTERN FRONTIER ON THE RIVERS ODER AND THE WESTERN NEISSE, MORE PARTICULARLY IN ORDER TO STABILIZE RELATIONS IN THAT PART OF EUROPE AND TO CREATE AT LEAST ELEMENTARY CONDITIONS OF LIFE AND WORK FOR THE POLISH PEOPLE. THIS IS ALSO IMPERATIVE IN ORDER TO PROTECT FROM FURTHER MASS MIGRATION AND FROM A FINAL EXTINCTION THE PEOPLE OF POLAND, WHO HAVE SUFFERED SUCH IMMENSE LOSSES AND HAVE PLAYED SO GREAT A PART IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HITLERITE INVADERS.

The Polish Nation, delivered over to destruction and ruin during the war in a way unprecedented in history, wishes, above all, to recover its independent existence and to re-build its economic and cultural life. It wishes to live in friendship and peace with all nations, and particularly with its Eastern neighbor, the Soviet Union. It will, however, not yield to any slavery and it will not endorse any act of violence which has been perpetrated on it.

The imposition of a government on the Nation against its will results not only in disastrous effects of internal chaos and fratricidal strife, but also in a most undesirable and ever growing antagonism of the whole Nation towards its Eastern neighbor. Only a Government enjoying the confidence of the Nation, a Government fully free and independent, will be able to achieve good relations with its neighbors.

This is why the stabilization of conditions in Poland on the basis of freedom and full democracy constitutes not only a requirement of elementary political morality, but also a necessary basis for the stabilization of conditions in Europe.

Convinced of the necessity of settling all international problems in accordance with these principles, we believe that our Memorandum will meet with a lively response amongst all those who—together with us—wish to base international relations on the principles of justice and freedom.

The Foreign Committee of the Polish Socialist Party.
The Polish Socialist Party in France.
The Polish Socialist Party in Belgium.
The Polish Socialist Party in Italy.
The Polish Socialist Party in the Middle East.
The Polish Socialist Alliance in the United States
The Association of Workers' Universities in France.
The Foreign Representation of Polish Trade Unions.
The Federation of Polish Workers—Emigrants in France.
The Polish Workmen's Aid Fund in the United States.
The Polish-American Labor Council.

—Paris, August 1946.

SURVEY OF PRESENT CONDITIONS IN POLAND

(Continued from page 4)

course must be changed somewhat if they are to fit modern trends. Polish thinking is henceforth to be directed by Moscow. Is it strange, then that Polish young people are willing to run great risks to escape this servitude and get to Western Europe?

Or look at the economic side of life in Poland, that of the factory workers for example. The regime decreed that production costs had to be cut. One way to that was cutting of expense for labor. Hence the establishment of piece-work instead of a daily wage (the social gains of Polish labor were lost under the Germans and the 10-hour day is the rule). But until the latter part of July workers had got food, clothing and coal allowances, the amount depending upon the category of the worker. This payment in kind was of far greater value than the cash wages. Without it no person could support himself, much less a family. Now that payment in kind has been abolished. There is a law against strikes in Poland these days, but strikes have taken place despite it and it is a safe guess that more are taking place since this last ruling. A starving man with a starving family has small regard for unjust laws.

To return to the piece-work idea. One of the Polish papers of recent date has an enthusiastic article by a young man, a ZWM I suppose, who writes of how production is going to be speeded up by this means. Perhaps

his name will be given to the movement, as Stachanovite has become a part of the Russian vocabulary. The drive is on to compel the undernourished, tubercular people of Poland to work feverishly to turn out factory products for the Soviet Union, thus slightly increasing the pittance received for their labor.

The puppet regime has declared the results of the referendum, as it gives them, to be overwhelmingly proof of popular approval of that regime. The elections, say the "Polish" press—I have a great bundle of July Polish papers—will be nothing more than a confirmation of the referendum. Very likely, otherwise the elections would never be permitted. But could those elections be conducted under the auspices of all the allies they would not be legal. The constitutional government of Poland was set aside by three men arrogating to themselves the right to depose and impose governments, regardless of the will of the people concerned. The Polish Government in London is still recognized by the people of Poland as their government. Furthermore, almost half of Poland was given to the USSR, but that territorial change has never been recognized by the U. S. Senate; and many hundreds of thousands of the finest Polish citizens of voting age cannot return to Poland under the present regime, being branded by it as "fascists" and "reactionaries." How fair could an election be under such conditions? (From Ann Su Cardwell's Letter. No. 147. August 20, 1946).

THE PHANTOM OF ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 3)

toral law, and this in spite of his most recent promises of holding the elections in November 1946. The meeting is now scheduled for September 23rd, i.e., after the National Convention of the PSL. Apparently the Communists have decided to wait for the results of the

Convention.

Reserving a margin for unforeseen events, it is difficult to figure out how the Provisional Government is going to hold the elections in November with the majority of essential and procedural questions in a state of fluid uncertainty.

"MY HEART IS POLISH"

(Continued from page 5)

to Poland. The child, who had made his long trek solely to be with his father and had never even heard of "reactionary" General Anders, cried bitterly but refused to go back to a country that was not free. "Such is the youth of Poland," Mrs. Tauber comments.

Mrs. Tauber makes the interesting observation that the majority of displaced persons who will not return to Poland are peasants. "You hear so much about the terrible Polish landlords, but in my year's work among these peasants I always heard them talk about Poland as if it were the most wonderful thing in the world. They had the Polish eagle, Polish flags and Our Lady of Czestochowa wherever you went. Pre-war Poland couldn't have been so bad if the peasants painted it as a kind of Utopia."

Mrs. Tauber just discovered recently that a British ancestor of hers fought in the Polish Army during the Napoleonic wars. Apparently the same desire for justice animates Diana Tauber, for she says:

"In my opinion the freedom of Poland isn't just a Polish question. It's a European question, it's what we fought for. I've talked to many Poles. They don't mind what kind of government they have in Poland—Communist, Socialist, Peasant—but it must be Polish and it must be the will of the people. Now how can you carry out the election in Poland when you have 1,500,000 Poles outside of Poland in Germany, Africa, the Middle East, France, Scotland, England, Belgium? How can you get the will of the people if you don't get their vote? When you had

your election in America the soldiers were sent ballots. And you know hundreds of thousands of the Poles are no longer considered Polish citizens, even many of those who fought in the Warsaw Uprising."

At present, having left the Poles in Germany barely a few weeks ago, Mrs. Tauber is in New York where her husband is starring in the Franz Lehar operetta "Yours Is My Heart." She has a collection of decorations and she treasures the tokens of appreciation she has received from her Polish friends. There is a letter from President Raczkiewicz of Poland expressing "the deepfelt appreciation of myself and all Poles of the outstanding and invaluable services you have tendered to Poland."

And there is a touching letter from her division: "Do not forget your soldiers among the skyscrapers. Maybe we could not provide you with a very exciting life here in Germany with all its living conditions, but we certainly all gave you such a friendship and love as you could not find anywhere else."

Lt. Tauber has not forgotten her soldiers. She speaks of them at every opportunity—in radio broadcasts, at press interviews, and from the speaker's platform. She hopes America will open up immigration to the Poles. She points to the desperate need of food, clothing and medicine in Poland and among the displaced persons in Germany. And so great is her devotion to these men without a country that on November 17 she is flying back to Germany for a few months to help in the transfer of Polish soldiers to the Resettlement Corps in England.

ELABORATE PROTECTION OF BIERUT AND HIS "CABINET"

(Continued from page 6)

2nd Lt. Grelichowski, Lt. Ostejko, Lt. Pietrzak, Lt. Walkowiak, and Capt. Butryn.

In addition there is a special team of the Frontier Defense Army under Lt. Czubyryj, which extends its protection over the summer residence of "Marshal" Zymierski, who has taken for himself one of the most luxurious villas in Sopot.

The list of persons whom Major Ajzen's protection is obliged to guard is interesting. That list has, besides Bierut, the so-called deputy commanders of the Home National Council, Ministers and almost all deputy Ministers—names of many non-government party members.

The "protection" must watch over the life and security of Col. Zambrowski, Cyrankiewicz, Rusinek, Ostap Dłuski (editor-in-chief of the Communist Voice of the People) etc.

The "protection" has at its disposal its own automobile fleet of some 100 passenger cars and 30 heavy trucks and light trucks.

Last June at one of the sessions of the Warsaw "Cabinet," Radkiewicz gave notice of the introduction of a measure about the necessity of providing additional funds for an "independent office for the government's protection," which, the head of the Security Police declared, will have to be greatly expanded if it is to fulfill its duties successfully.



greatest possible speed and accuracy
RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Head Office:
64 Broad Street
New York 4, N. Y.



Telephone
HAnover 2-1811
 Teletype NY 1-1346

Direct Radio-Telegraph Service to More than Fifty Countries the World Over

ESSENTIALS OF

**P
O
L
I
S
H**

**G
R
A
M
M
A
R**

Essentials of Polish Grammar for English-Speaking Students

BY **MARIA PATKANIOWSKA, M.A., Ph.D.**

Assistant, chair of English, Cracow University Lecturer, School of Political Science, Warsaw

with the collaboration of

ARTHUR P. COLEMAN, M.A., Ph.D.

Lecturer in East-European Languages, Columbia University, in the City of New York

"This is the most thorough, authoritative and comprehensive Polish Grammar extant. It is a meticulously correct standard work of the highest merit, specially written direct in English for English-speaking students, and it not only ideally meets the needs of the beginners, but is an indispensable and dependable work of reference for the most advanced students of the Polish language."

Price \$6.25

Order from: **THE POLISH REVIEW, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.**